

NEW APOCYNACEAE OF SOUTH AMERICA

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SECONDATIA Adolphii Azambuja, spec. nov. Frutex altissime scandens lactescens; ramulis crassiusculis glabris in maturitate conspicue lenticellatis. Folia ovato-elliptica vel lanceolata basi rotundata vel obtusa apice anguste acuminata saepe mucronata 5–8 cm. longa 2.0–4.5 cm. lata firme membranacea vel leviter coriacea glabra supra nitidula subtus opaca ibique albida et tenuissime reticulata; petiolis 0.6–0.7 cm. longis. Inflorescentia terminalis laxe cymosa pauciflora folia subtendentia paulo superans; pedicellis 0.7–1.1 cm. longis glabris; bracteis minimis. Calycis lacinae ovato-triangulares acutae 2.5–3.0 mm. longae intus cum squamis parvis longis. Corolla salverformis tubo 6–7 mm. longo in regione staminum insertionis leviter dilatato intus puberulente lobis oblongo-linearibus vel lineari-lanceolatis obliquis 15–17 mm. longis glabris patentibus. Stamina prope basim tubi corollae inserta; antheris oblongo-sagittatis 3.5–4.0 mm. longis dorso puberulentis. Ovarium rotundatum 1.2–1.5 mm. altum minute puberulentum; stigmatate 1.2 mm. alto subsessili basi dilatato ubique duos annulos superpositos efformat; disco annulare ovario multo minore. Folliculi fusiformi compressi et prope basim maxime dilatati apicem versus gradatim angustati lignosi striati 19–20 cm. longi ca. 3.5 cm. lati; seminibus oblongo-ellipticis coma e fasciculis pilorum opacorum argenteorum reflexorum.—BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: Manaus, matas de terras altas a nordeste de Flores, Sept. 14, 1945, *A. Ducke 1,758* (fl.); same locality, Aug. 29, 1947, *A. Ducke 2,105* (fr.), in Herb. Jard. Rio de Janeiro no. 60,224.

This species is dedicated to my friend Dr. Adolpho Ducke. Although similar to *S. Duckei* in habit, the flowers of *S. Adolphii* are shorter than those of the latter because of the difference in size of the corolla lobes.

LACMELLEA speciosa Woodson, spec. nov. Arbores. Folia opposita breviter petiolata late oblonga acuta basi obtusa 14–18 cm. longa 5.5–8.0 cm. lata coriacea glabra; petiolis 7–8 mm. longis. Inflorescentia ut videtur terminalis sed versimiliter in axillis foliorum superiorum lateralis; pedunculo 5–7 mm. longo, bracteis ovatis minimis; floribus speciosis albidis subsessilibus. Corollae salverformis tubum ca. 3 cm. longum, faucibus paulo ampliatis ca. 5 mm. longis; lobis ca. 1.3 cm. longis 4 mm. latis. Calycis lacinae late subreniformes rotundatae ca. 2 mm. longae piloso-ciliatae. Antherae lineares 4 mm. longae. Pistillum 1 cm. longum in ovario gradatim ampliatur; stigmatate ca. 2 mm. longo. Fructus ca. 3.5 cm. diam. lutei; seminibus 2.—COLOMBIA: DEL VALLE: Río Calima (region del Choco), La Trojita, 5–50 m. alt., Feb. 19–March 10, 1944, *J. Cuatrecasas 16568*, in Herb. Missouri Bot. Gard., HOLOTYPE.

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This species is particularly noteworthy because of the corolla lobes which are much longer than those of any other known species of the genus. Since the lobes are nearly thrice the length of the corolla throat, a redefinition of Markgraf's (Notizbl. 15:618-619. 1941) sections *EULACMELLEA* and *ZSCHOKKEA* is required. Less satisfactory would be the erection of a third section to accommodate *L. speciosa*, merely on the basis of corolla proportions.

MALOUETIA parvifolia Woodson, spec. nov. Arbores graciles vel fructices lactescentes ca. 4-5 m. alti; ramulis gracilibus cortice nigris. Folia opposita brevissime petiolata late ovato-elliptica 4.5-5.5 cm. longa 2-3 cm. lata late obtusa basi obtusa vel rotundata subcoriacea glabra subtus cum domatiis parvis; petiolis 0.2-0.3 cm. longa. Inflorescentiae axillares pauciflorae subsessiles. Flores parvi albi; pedicellis cum pedunculo petiolos subaequantibus. Corollae salverformes tubo cylindrico 5-gono ca. 0.4 cm. longo basi ca. 0.1 cm. diam. extus glabro, lobis oblique lanceolatis acuminatis 0.8-0.9 cm. longis valde patulis intus papillatis. Calycis lacinae valde imbricatae late ovatae scariaceae ca. 0.2 cm. longae cum squamellis internis marginalibus solitariis. Antherae paene inclusae anguste lanceolato-sagittatae ca. 0.3 cm. longae dorso apicem versus sparse pilosulae. Ovaria ca. 0.5 mm. longa puberulo-papillata cum nectariis 5 fere aequilongis; stigmatibus fusiformi ca. 1 mm. longo cum stylo aequilongo. Folliculi lineari-fusiformi 6-9 cm. longi ca. 0.3 cm. crassi glabri; seminibus 2.5 cm. longis valde canaliculatis sparse pilosis.—VENEZUELA: AMAZONAS: aquatico, en las margenes abiertas y completamente inundadas cerca de la boca del Río Sanariapo, arriba de Raudal de Maipures, alt. 120 m., Feb. 7, 1942, *L. Williams 15968*, in Herb. Missouri Bot. Gard., HOLOTYPE.

This species, like that immediately preceding, was received from the U. S. National Herbarium a few years ago in an exchange of unnamed duplicates. *M. parvifolia* apparently is most closely allied to *M. cestroides*, of the *Robbia*-complex, but differs from it quantitatively in almost every detail.

MALOUETIA grandiflora Woodson, spec. nov. Arbores lactescentes ca. 8 m. altae; trunco ca. 12 cm. diam., ramulis gracilibus cortice tenui fere nigro. Folia opposita subsessilia late elliptica acuminata basi acuta 20-25 cm. longa 7-9 cm. lata glabra subcoriacea subtus sine domatiis. Inflorescentia terminalis umbelliformis pauciflora, pedunculo ca. 0.5 cm. longo, bracteis scariaceis minimis. Flores speciosissimi albi; pedicellis gracillimis ca. 2.5 cm. longis; calycis laciniis aequalibus plus-minus imbricatis ovato-trigonalibus acutis 0.4 cm. longis scariaceis papillatis intus cum squamellis alternatis solitariis bifidis; corolla infundibuliformi extus glabra vel indistincte papillata, tubo proprio valde arcuato ca. 3.5 cm. longo basi ca. 0.3 cm. diam. apicem versus sensim attentuato, faucibus conicis ca. 1.5 cm. longis ostio ca. 1 cm. diam., limbi lobis oblique ovatis late acutis ca. 2 cm. longis basi 1.5 cm. latis paulo patulis; ovariis late oblongoideis ca. 0.2 cm. longis dense puberulo-papillatis cum nectariis 5 compressis ca. 0.7 cm. longis, stylo gracili ca. 1.2 cm. longo, stigmatibus oblongo-fusiformi ca. 0.2 cm. longi; antheris anguste lanceo-

lato-sagittatis paene inclusis ca. 0.6 cm. longis dorso apicem versus sparse pilosulis. Fructus ignoti.—VENEZUELA: AMAZONAS: Maroa, Río Guainía, alt. 127 m., Feb. 10, 1942, L. Williams 14237, in Herb. Missouri Bot. Garden, HOLOTYPE.

For a *Malouetia*, this species is almost alarming, with its relatively gigantic, infundibuliform corollas so alien to its congeners. Surely it will be made the type of a distinct subgenus by the next monographer of the genus. I am persuaded to forbear the erection of a new genus because the affinities of *M. grandiflora* so obviously are with *Malouetia*, as seen in the habit of the plants, the rather distinctive bark, the leaves (although our specimen is without the domatia found with more or less regularity in the other species), and the structure of the inflorescence and reproductive organs.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

PLATE 40

Habit and floral dissections of *Secondatia Adolpbii* Azumbuja.



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EXPLANATION OF PLATE

PLATE 41

Fruit and seed of *Secondatia Adolpbii* Azumbuja.

